Nev.
To be registers of land offices—Irving H. Mulholland, of California, at Independence, Cal.;
Willard C. Hall, of Wyoming, at Sundance,
Wyo. and Edward H. French, of Wyoming, at
Douglas, Wyo.
To be receivers of public moneys—Edward W.
Madison, of Wyoming, at Douglas, Wyo., and
Thomas A. Dunn, of Wyoming, at Sundance,
Wey.

HARD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA. Great Increase in Crimes, and Destitution the Plea of the Criminals.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

tralia by the steamer Warrimoo show an

alarming increase in casualties, crimes, and

acute distress. The police are unable to cope

with desperate housebreakers, who swarm in

the large cities. A few that have been ar-

mier would promise nothing. He told them that though they were in want of food, they had refused to break a yard and a half of rock

had refused to break a yard and a half of rock per week for rations, and he could do no more. The delegation said they would not break rock for food alone. Thousands are siceping in the open air and several have starved to death. At Bourke,

VANCOUVER, March 13,-Advices from Aus-

#### The Use and Gare of Footwear.

There is probably no place where money can be invested to such an advantage as regards the wardrobe as in the purchase of easy, good-fitting, well-made shoes. After satisfactory footwear has been purchased, there are many suggestions as to its care, which, if followed, will preserve the articles in good condition for a long time, whereas, if neglected, the shoes will be shabby long before they are

Dust injures shoes nearly if not quite as much as mud; therefore, a shoe box or shoe bag, to protect them from dust, is advisable. Any well-made box, with hinged lid, neatly covered with cretonne or suitable fabries, will answer the double purpose of shoe box and seat. A shoe bag may be made in the usual fashion, with a curtain of the same material

fashion, with a curtain of the same material fastened across the top and reaching to the bottom of the bag.

Many advocate a daily change of shoes, especially if the wearer saffers from perspiring feet. This gives the shoes a chance to dry, and it is claimed that by this method the lenther lasts longer. That is, two pairs of shoes worn alternately will last longer than two pairs of shoes worn one pair at a time until finished.

An economy which requires time, but which pays better than most economies, is the wear-

pays better than most economies, is the wear-ing of old shoes at home, when at work, etc., and the saving of better articles to be worn and the saving of better articles to be worn abroad. This is often inconvenient when one needs to go down town in a hurry, but it pays. This is especially true in winter if a person is in the habit of keeping the feet upon the stove, register, or coil or before the open fire; the shoes worn mornings may be concealed, in case of a hasty trip down street,

with overshoes or rubbers.

As dust is injurioue to leather, carefully wipe all dust from the shoes on returning from a tramp. Mud and sand not only destroy the blacking, but cracks the leather, and should be removed from the shoes at the

earliest opportunity,
If shoes have been badly wet, the following It shoes have been dauly wet, the following treatment may prevent any serious injury to the leather: As soon as possible thoroughly oil them, rubbing the oil into the leather with a flannel cloth. Put the shoes into a dry place to cool slowly, and work the shoes with

place to cool slowly, and work the shoes with
the hands to prevent the leather drying stiff
in some set shape. When thoroughly dry oil
the shoes a little more, and place them near
the fire, so the oil may dry out. Olive, linseed, or castor oil will do for this purpose.
When fine shoes have become dingy and
need blacking, thoroughly oil, and, after the
oil has dried out in a measure, apply the
liquid polish. The liquid cracks the leather,
more or less, if used without the oil. An improvement on this, as it acts much like the
oil and polish combined and does not crack
the leather, is a glycerine dressing of French
mannfacture. This blacking comes in small manufacture. This blacking comes in small tin boxes, and is applied to the shoes with a flannel cloth. It does not shine, but is very black, and has gloss enough to satisfy people

of sensible faste.

It often pays to have a flexible, hand-It often pays to have a nextbe, namuturned shoe hall-soled if the sole gives out before the leather is much injured; but if the leather has begun to crack at all, it is a waste of money. For substantial buttoned walking shoes it is expedient to have the buttons fastened on by the patent process. For very fine shoes, the buttons are best sewed on by hand, as the patent clasps often tear the delicert leather.

tear the delicate leather.

Some consider it an advantage to wear half shoes Summer and Winter. In Summer it cer-tainly is cooler and cheaper. For Winter some claim one pair of gaiter tops will out-wear three or four pairs of helf shoes and wear three or loar pairs of half shoes and necessitate only an occasional expense as to shoetops, and half shoes sell at reduced prices in the Fall. Besides, they argue, it is more comfortable to remove the gaiters in the house and don them when going out.

One woman who is a "handy body," and can make anything, as her friends say, manufactures her saiter toos out of her hydrony.

can make anything, as her friends say, manufactures her gaiter tops out of her husband's old coats, etc. This same woman makes habies' shoes out of the wrists of discarded sucke gloves and old felt hats. She likewise contrives bedroom slippers for children from two or three pairs of undressed kid gloves or felt hats. She lines the kid slippers with slik, or with the same or a contrasting shade of kid. It is true that ordinary dress braid out shoes at the back where it hits them, and velvet or velvetoen budings are a protection. As to the children's shoes? That's an unsoived problem. For every day wear, when there is not time to blacken all the little pairs each morning, shoes of russet leather or can-

shoes at the back where it bits them, and velved or velvetcen hindings are a protection.

As to the children's shoes? That's an unsoived problem. For every day wear, when there is not time to blacken all the little pairs each morning, shoes of russet leather or canvas make the most respectable appearance. Never make the mistake, for fear of getting the shoes too small, of getting them too large. Surely the children do not outgrow their shoes when it is necessary to get a new pair once a month! Too large shoes are nearly as injurious as too small ones.

Gasoline and black tube paint may be completed to dye colored suede shoes black after they have become solied. Be sure the black paint is thoroughly dissoived, and then proceed to saturate the suede with the dye, using a large brash to put on the color. When the same are protection.

Says the man, 'Did you see anything down stairs, waid the man, and then I heard him turn over and setting the man, and then I heard him turn over and setting down to go to sleep again. I didn't, if was getting inte and I thought, all things considered, that I might just as well let him have his sleep out. New York Sun.

Niagara is 7,000 Years Old.

From the St Louis Republic.]

The leading geologists of the United States and Europe have long been engaged in attempts to figure the retrocession of Niagara Falls down to a point where the deductions may be used as a basis for estimating the solutions.

The veto reads in part as follows.

The veto reads in part as follows.

ceed to saturate the suede with the dye, using a large brush to put on the color. When dry repeat the operation, and even a third coat will not be useless. After the shoes have been worn, awhile and begins to be a solution and begins to be warfour a point where the deductions may be used as a basis for estimating the exact age of the cataract. The opinions on the subject that have been advanced by the various "Profs." "M. B. S. " "A. D. S. " repeat the operation, and even a third coat will not be useless. After the shoes have been worn awhile and begin to look dingy, treat them to a fresh coat of the dye.

#### A NEW CRAZE IN SAN FRA NCISCO The Women Go Swimming Twice a Week.

Swimming has become a fashionable amusement for San Francisco women, and they are proving themselves to be quite as expert as their brothers in mastering the mysteries of this accomplishment. Two mornings each week are set part at the Olympic Club for the close of the "ice age." Here is something week are set part at the Olympic Club for their especial benefit, and the swimming tank is alive with jersey suits and caps to match. They are first put through a rudimentary course of instruction, and as soon as they part as Gilbert 7,000 years. Lyeli gives it as 35,000 years, or five times as far in the mistry part as Gilbert, then Desor declares them to be 100 times older than Lyeli says they are. is alive with jersey suits and caps to match. They are first put through a rudimentary course of instruction, and as soon as they gain confidence they become reckless and take the high dive and back somersault with utter disregard of consequences and to the dismay of the instructor. Their ignorance of how to manage themselves after they strike the water does not deter them from making heroic leaps from the gallery, a distance of 20 feet. While one woman is being rescued from a watery grave, another fearless one plunges into the water and flounders there until some one comes to her assistance. The until some one comes to her assistance deligate of diving have captivated their fancy, and they must dive at any cost. Those who have been practicing a year have acquired a thorough knowledge of both the practical and theoretical side of the art, and are accomtheoretical side of the art, and are accom-plished swimmers, taking the cutaway dive, the arrow dive, and back somersault with grace and case. They leave their dignity at home, and enter into the sport with all the zest that men do; ride on each other's shoulders, and execute all sorts of fancy groupings, the most difficult of which is the "float," the latest feature introduced into the above. latest feature introduced into the class.

Three Ways of Cooking Fish. Creamed Fish-Moisten any flaked fish with warm cream to which salt and pepper have been added. (If milk is used add butter.) Put in a buttered pudding mould, cover the top with buttered bread crumbs, and place in the oven until thoroughly heated through, but not brown. Remove from the oven, break enough eggs to cover the top, re-

# New Reporter's

No. But I know you couldn't. I daresay you've been counting on doing this, eh? The younger man bowed. "And have been laying in a stock of flowing rhetoric and finespun theories," the elder continued. "Humph! The Times wouldn't pay in a month's time if we fed the public on stuff of that sort. What It wants is food of another kind."

"What's to prevent my providing it as well as the other writers on the staff? Is my college education to be a drawback to me? If it

The sentence was left unfinished, and the elder man silently returned to his work of glancing over some copy spread out on the desk before him. When he had finished the desk before him. When he had finished the last page, he turned to the first and wrote "m g." across the top

quired.

turn to the oven, and bake slowly for five minutes. Remove from the oven, add a bit of butter to each egg, dust salt and pepper over, and serve in the dish in which it was

cooked.

Rechauffe of Salt Fish—Shredded codfish or any cold flaked salt fish may be used; if codfish is used, soak it ten minutes in cold water. Make drawn butter with two tables to the control of four and half a water. Make drawn butter with two tablespoonfuls of butter, one of flour, and half a
pint of boiling water; add the juice of half a
lemon and stir well. Butter a pudding dish
and add fish, bread crumbs and drawn butter,
in layers, in this order, having crumbs on
top. Set in the oven, and when it is not cover
with scrambled eggs, squeeze a few drops of
lemon juice over and serve immediately.
Scalloped Fish—Half fill a buttered pudding
dish with layers of flaked fish or soaked
shredded codfish, canned tomatoes and bread
crumbs, finishing with bread crumbs on top.
Season each layer with salt, pepper and butter, and the tomatoes with a little mineed
onion. Bake half an hour and serve hot.

FASHION NOTES.

Infant waists are much liked for house Embroidered cashmere is much liked and will be made up with lace and ribbons.

Passementerie and fur are mixed in the trimming on a lately imported cloth dress, A velvet yoke with double ruffles of India silk is seen on one of the new waists for girls, Navy blue school and outing dresses are made with full waists, round yokes, and wide belts.

Belts made of silk, twisted or braided, are corn by slender girls in place of the ordinary

New costumes show coats with fronts ex-tending only to the waist line and long skirts at the sides and back.

School dresses are made of ladies' cloth, enshmere, or any of the ordinary suitings, such as are approved for tailor costumes for

White dotted muslin is to be one of the pop-ular materials for this Summer. The making and trimming are modified to suit the style of the wearer

A great deal of red is used for girls of all ages. Even young ladies not infrequently ap-pear in the most glowing scarlet. This is pretty when modified with black or blue. Half-inch-wide ribbon, in two colors, are used for drawing into beading on dresses for young ladies and girls. Some of these ribbons are white with red, black, or other colored edges. Many all-sain ribbons are also used for this purpose.

Among the desirable early Summer dresses is a navy blue plain glingham embroidered in cardinal. The skirt is made with panels and a narrow flounce at the sides and back. The waist is fitted over a lining, and the sleeves are in leg-o'-mutton shape, with embroidery cuffs.

It is the custom with many to keep their small children in wish dresses the year round. They are simply made for every-day use and are of nainsook, figured materials, dimity, and linen lawn. The necessary warmth is furnished by the underwear, and on occasions a silk slip may be put on.

The Retired Burglar.

"I think about the most curious man I ever met," said the retired burglar, "I met in a house in eastern Connecticut, and I shouldn't know him either if I should meet him again unless I should hear him speak; it was so dark where I met him that I never saw him at all. I had looked around the house down stairs and actually hadn't seen a thing worth carrying off; it was the poorest house I ever was in and it wasn't a bad looking house on outside, either. I got up stairs and oped around a little and finally turned into m that was darker than Egypt. I hadn't more than three steps in this room when eard a man say:

" Hello, says I.

"Who are you? says the man, 'burglar?'
"And I said yes, I did do something in that
ne occasionally.
"Miserable business to be in, ain't it?' said the man. His voice came from a bed over in the corner of the room and I knew he

hadn't even sat up,
"And I said: 'Well, I dunno. I got to support my family some way,
"Well, you've just wasted a night here,'
says the man. 'Did you see anything down

the subject that have been advanced by the various "Profs.," "M. B.'s," "A. B.'s," and other learned gentlemen with sections of the alphabet either following or preceding their names, are in some instances really ridicu-lous. Thus we find that Lyell estimates the time that has elapsed while the falls have been wearing back from Queenstown to their present site at not less than 35,000 years, while Description the same larger of the larger seen worring bacs from queenstown to their present site at not less than 35,000 years, while Desor, using the same basis of calcula-tions, places it at 3,500,000 years. Nor is this all. The United States geologist,

Forethought That Comes Afterward. [Chicago Record.] Nedders—What's a bon mot?

Slowitz-Something you always think of after it's too late to say it,

Odd Items from All About. Queen Victoria speaks ten languages. About 400,000,000 mummies were made in

In the space of one minute the polypus can change its form 100 times. Chimneys were first put on houses of more than one story in Italy in 1347.

Glass blowing is represented on an Egyptian monument dating 2009 B. C. It is a point of honor that Moorish women never know their own ages. They have no

In Chinese the letter "I" has 145 ways of

being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning. The parish of St. Marylebone, England, has as many as 3,000 buildings officially described as factories and workshops.

The harbor of Rio de Janeiro is one of the finest on the globe. It has fifty miles of an-chorage, sufficient to float the navies of the world.

"Then whatever bears them goes?" His uncle surveyed him with a grim smile

lighting his face. "It's apt to," he said, dryly,

"Then anything I might write would be printed, regardless of its merit, if you so marked it?"

"Certainly. But you must remember that an uncle includent to faults and the proprietor of this paper, a successful business enterprise, are two distinct personalities"—
"Which you bear! I understand. But surely literary merit cuts some figure?"
"Um! If the name of the writer who possesses it is wall known it does."

"Um! If the name of the writer who pos-sesses it is well known, it does."
"Not otherwise?"
The elder man shook his head emphatic-ally. "I've no use for 'em."
"Why, that makes out the newspaper of to-day a money-making machine of the lowest order, "George Stanton exclaimed, indignantly,
"The brains of the concern are subservient to the business office."

At length he brought the legs of the chair to the floor with emphasis.

"I still maintain that it isn't fair that I shouldn't be given a trial," he remarked.

"I suppose you've got a batch of manuscripts all ready to fire at me." The nephew's face flushed. "I thought so. Well, I don't want em. Now see here, what this paper

At Last Comes the Veto of the Bland

OPINIONS OF PARTY LEADERS

The Message Raises the Issue Fairly and Squarely Between Monemetallists and Bimetallists Coming Campaign Before the Country to be Fought on this Issue.

Mr. Cleveland had signed the Bland bill.

directions and crowded about the Speaker's

Speaker Crisp himself broke the seal. Or ice was enough. "It is a veto," said he, and the word was passed from lip to lip.

joy and sorrow. A few of the eastern Demo-crats plumed themselves on the accuracy of their predictions, but to the vast majority the news of the veto was a severe blow and their expressions of dissatisfaction in some cases were loud and emphatic. Representative Bland, author of the bill, authorized the following statement concern-ing the veto and its effect upon the future of silver:

the representatives of the people who are op-posed to bond issues, and in favor of coining the silver builion—the assets we have on hand—and using this money in the payment of

parity.
"The first section of the bill provides for the coinage of the bullion held under the Sherman act. That act provides that the bul-lion shall be coined into standard silver dol-lars. The Sherman act is not repealed, and hence the President's observations, that it is not clear into what kind of coins the bullion shall be struck, is not lawyer-like, when a lawyer would know the bill is a mere supple-ment to the Sherman act and leaves the bul-lion to be coined under that act. No friend of the bill in the House or the Senate bas even considered it as wanting in certainty or requiring any amendment. These criticisms of the bill itself were wholly unnecessary on the part of the President, when he gives Congress to understand that no bill could possibly be drawn compelling the coinage of the silver builton which would meet his appropria

proval.

"A President at all in sympathy with the purposes of the bill would have signed it. College professors may criticise its language, but a man who sprung from the people like Abraham Lincoln and representing not the money power, but the interests of the masses, would have signed the bill although college professors might have stigmatized him as a rail splitter."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill, would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that such action on my part would be a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either was or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsabilities attached to the great office I hold forbids the lindingence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a sincere purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

I am not willing, however, to rest my objection to this section solely on these grounds; in my judgment sound finance does not commend a further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance in our Treasury of a safe gold reserve.

Another Seigniorage Bill. section and some of the explanatory language of the first section. It briefly directs the Sec-retary of the Treasury to coin as fast as possi-ble the silver seigniorage into legal tender ble the silver seignforage into legal tender standard silver dollars. The bill was referred to the Coinage Committee,

Crop Damage Reports Wanted. ment has sent circulars to 2,000 or 3,000 correspondents of the department, asking for inthe recent cold weather. No reports are expected before Monday.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Lent?
He—Indeed I have. Instead of smoking five 10-cent cigars a day, I've been smoking

wants isn't rhetoric, it isn't eloquence, it isn't to require no explanation, no suggestions wants isn't rhetoric, it isn't eloquence, it isn't philosophy, it isn't literary merit, as you zali it—it's just life—plain every-day life. I wouldn't publish the most beautiful flight of fancy that was ever written—T've no use for that sort. But life—things near, local, personal—give me those. If you keep your eyes and ears open, you'll find more tragedy in one block of San Francisco than in the whole

one block or san Francisco than in the whole of Shakespeare."

"Then you give me the chance?"

Frederick Stanton hesitated. "It's open to you the same as it is to all," he replied, indifferently: "you would be paid for space work at our regular rates, providing we accepted it. Mind you, I don't say I'll take what you ""."

"If it suits," be other repeated, a little sarcastically, with a movement which closed the interview.

A week later the young man again presented himself in his uncle's private office.

"I've followed/your advice, Uncle Fred, and taken life for my subject." He threw himself into a chair and gave a twist to his head in the direction of the inner door. It was slightly ajar, and he rose and shut it before he resumed. "You see, what you said about the tragedies of life—and, of course, I inferred that you meant the comedies as well—being right under our noses, as it were, set me to thinking. Meantime I have found out the true meaning of your mystic letters. Whatever bears them must go in the columns of the next issue, regardless of time, space, or other consideration. They are so potent as

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIC S.

Mr. Cleveland Gladdens the Hearts of The President yesterday sent the following A Company Proposing to Purnish Gas at 75 Cents per Thousand.

pected Any Day.

To be surveyors of customs—J. N. Harris, of Tennessee, for the port of Memphis, Tenn.; Clay C. MacDonald, of Missouri, for the port of St. C. MacDonald, of Missouri, for the port of St. Joseph, Mo.
Interior—Henry B. Lovering, of Massachusetts, to be pension agent at Boston; Thomas Cogswell, of New Hampshire, to be pension agent at Concord, N. H.
To be collector of customs—J. I. Cottrell, of Florida, for the district of St. Marks, Fin.; George H. Houck, of New York, for the district of Genesee, N. Y.; W. A. Flich, of Texas, for the district of Saluria, Tex.; Daniel C. Brent, of Florida, for the district of Pensacola, Fin.
Trassury—J. W. Adams, of Nevada, to be superintendent of the mint at Carson, Nev.; Hirsch Harris, of Nevada, to be melter and refiner at the mint of the United States at Carson, Nev.
To be presisters of land offices—Jraipe H. Mul. THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE

of Gas in the District-How the New Com-

pany Can Save-New Public Printer Ex-

The proposition of Maryland and New York apitalists to furnish gas to the people of attracting much attention among business men. A gentleman well posted in the gabusiness has lately been exhibiting the follow-

The Washington Gas Company gets 5 feet of gas for every pound of coal; that is 11,200 feet to the ton. The coal costs them ess than \$5 a ton. Allowing a big per cent for leakage and wastage, each ton of coa nets the company 9,000 feet, which, at \$1.25 per thousand, amounts to \$11.25, or a clear

fornia Debris Commission, and Second Lieut.
Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth artillery, to be first
lieutenant.

Postmasters—Septimus D. Rice, Florence, Ala.;
Herman Herzberg, Gadsden, Ala.; Benjamin C.
Black, Searcy, Ark; E. B. Daingerfield Pacific
Grove, Cal.; W. T. Duncan, Salinas, Cal.; Frank
G. Letters, Putnam, Conn.; John L. Thompson,
Georgetown, Del.; Charles H. Leggett, Fernandina, Fla.; Jerry Bonahue, Decatur, Ili.;
Clyde M. Snow, Earlville, Ill.; John H. Engel,
Franklin Grove, Ill.; George P. Walker, Warsaw,
Ill.; Robert E. Whillock, Rood House, Ill.; Irvin
H. Wangelin, Belleville, Ill.; Jannes Clark, Farmington, Ill.; John R. Johnson, Sterling, Ill.;
George F. Ritze, Brookville, Ind.; Daniel Drischel, Cambridge City, Ind.; Joseph A. Hixson,
Fowler, Ind.; Oscar Williamson, Vevay, Ind.;
George C. Pearce, Shenandonh, Iowa; Alfred B.
Urick, Baxter Springs, Kans; W. W. Smith,
Colby, Kans; Thomas A. McCleary, Medicine
Lodge, Kans; John H. Twombly, Auburn, Me.;
Patrick Leighton, Hallowell, Me.; A. J. Rowe,
Norway, Me.; Melville M. Folsom, Old Town, Me.;
F. E. Gillehrest, Thomaston, Me.; B. H. Blackston, Frederick, Md.; Edward L. Smith, Towanda, Pa. profit of over \$6. But that is not all. The sale of cokafter the gas has been extracted and the coal tar will pay the original cost of the fuel, leaving the price received for the gas to be charged only with the operating expenses for labor and the interest on the cost of the plant. The water gas used very largely by the Washington company costs much less.

The new company proposes to supply gas to private consumers at 75 cents and to the

to private consumers at 75 cents and to the government for 50 cents. They also offer to guarantee that the gas manufactured by them will have more than twice the illuminating power of that now furnished. It is also thought that with gas at 75 cents it would be extensively used for feel

The most deeply interested in the projected new Government Printing Office are beginning to think the end of the controversy over a site is near. It has been charged that the delay in this matter has been caused largely by interested real estate speculators, who have by interested real estate speculators, who have urged upon the attention of Congress the superior advantages of certain localities. No doubt the persistence of these men has complicated affairs, but members of the committees of the two houses say that the delay has been mainly occasioned by an honest effort to decide which of the various sites is really the most advantageous for the government. Moreover, the question of price has had a deal to do with it. Public Printer Paimer, when asked the other day which site was preferred to do with it. Public Printer Paimer, when asked the other day which site was preferred by those employed in the office, said that they most wanted a prompt selection of some site and the speedy erection of a building. The fear was that the government, on the score of economy, would only provide for a sort of annex, and still use the present structure for a good part of the work. They want to vacate entirely from the present building. It seems probable at the Capitol now that the House will concur in the selection of the Mahone site, so-called.

The report that Mr. Benedict would again be Public Printer is again revived, and it is represented that Mr. Cleveland's delay in making a change has been occasioned by his anxiety to prevail upon Mr. Benedict once more to assume charge of the Government Printing Office. It is now said that Mr. Bene-dict has yielded to the wishes of the Presi-dent, and as soon as he can arrange some business matters at home will be in Washing-ton. It is expected that his name will be sent to the Senate soon. It is certain that the President has intimated that a change at the Government Printing Office may be looked several have starved to death. At Bourke, Afghans and Europeans quarrelled over a division of labor, and a bloody row occurred. The mest tragic suicides out of ninety-eight in one week, directly the result of hard times, are: F. W. Wilson, the biscult manufacturer of Brisbane, shot himself, William O'Connor, the start of the sta of Brisbane, shot himself; William O'Connor, lodger in the European hotel, Melbourne, jumped from the fourth story and dashed his brains out on the pavement; Kate Brooks, a pretty English girl, starving, got drunk and killed herself with poison; Joseph Baneroft, a miner out of work, said good-by to his family and exploded a cartridge in his mouth. Government Printing Office may be looked for any day and that Mr. Palmer does not

"One evil effect of street railway combines is painfully evident to the business man of Boston," remarked the Boston tourist, "and that is the method employed of running cars of different routes over common tracks in the heart of the city. You may stand in front of the Old Colony depot for hours and see a variegated assortment of ears passing, and yet the car that is desired, which usually traverses that route, will be conspicuous by cultivation of the soil and to encourage his

its absence.

"I may be straining the truth somewhat, yet the fact remains that I have waited fully twenty minutes for my car to come along. I hear that the spirit of combination has seized hold of Washington in the matter of street railways, but let it be your earnest hope that this evil may be averted."

"The question of paving between the tracks has agitated the Commissioners for years and is still uncettled," said an old resident, "The Washington and Georgetown for years strived to evade the subject, and now the Metropoli-tan is following in the footsteps of its conemporary.

"Connecticut avenue is not a very conspicu-

"Connectivit avenue is not a very conspicu-ous street in the point of beauty, at any rate, and taking the rough cobblestones into view the street is very inadequate to the picture conjured in the minds of the propie of the country as to the elegant sections of our city. "When I was a boy they had fenders in the rear of their cars used for the purpose of keeping street gamins from stealing rides. rear of their cars used for the purpose of keeping street gamins from stealing rides. If now they would show a like amount of energy and provide fenders to keep off the children of those same gamins the street transportation goose would hang very high."

A New Variety of Blackmail.

[From Town Topics.]
Police, attention! A woman about 30 years of age daily frequents many offices in Wall, Broad, and William streets, and if she finds but one occupant, a man, she demands anywhere from 50 cents to \$5, and adds: "If you do not give up I'll scream, and when anybody comes I'll swear that you have attempted to assault me," This specie of attempted extortion and blackmail cannot be too severely punished.

A fellow in El Reno, Neb., hugged his girl o hard that he broke one of her ribs. George Scott and Elmira Stoner walked

twenty miles from their homes to Louisville, Ohio, in order to be married, not having the eash to pay car fare.

An Oregon woman wanted to commit sui-cide and selected drowning. Just as she was about to jump in she remembered that she had failed to lock the pantry door, and that the cat was probably licking cream from her milkpans. She went back home and was persuaded to change her mind.

it's the escapade of a woman high in 'local social circles,' just as I've said," "Escapade?" his uncle repeated; "I should call it pretty near being a crime. She goes to a midnight supper during her husband's ab-sence from town, and after conducting herself in a scandalous manner there, she escapes when threatened with discovery by personat-ing Mrs. H——, a prominent woman of well-

when threatened with discovery by personating Mrs. H.—, a prominent woman of wellknown rapid proclivities, has the supper
charged to her account, and—Um?—she goes
a little too far for safety in that escapade."
"Of course I had to exaggerate it a trifle—
touch up the high lights, you know."
"And darken the shadows. Well, that's
what we want, and you's hit it the first time.
Only if we could give the name of the man
who did it, or those of his relatives, it would
be stronger. Dont' know it, eh?"

## TOPICS OF LOCAL MOMENT Two Grand **Excursions**

## St. Elmo Next Monday.

Leave Pennsylvania Depot at 9.45 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. The greatest chance ever offered the people of Washington to secure a most desirable home or a profitable investment. Don't fail to read terms, prices, and inducements on page 2 of this paper next

## Wood, Harmon & Co. No. 525 13th St. N. W.

AS IF HE HAD DONE NO SIN

Continued from First Page.

Came down and we shook hands. She said she supposed she had astonished me by the substance of her letter; that it was worse than a divorce case. We took seats, she on a divan, I on a chair, in the roar of the room. She narrated the circumstances under which she had made the agreement with Mr. Rhodes. Until then I had not known who her mother was I had known her father, but not whom he had married.

"As soon as she told me she was living with."

"In word was the great any bogus telegram. This is entirely new to me."

"What do you know about her going to Sayre Institute in Lexington?"

"Iknew nothing of it whatever until afterward; nothing whatever in any way."

"Id you have any conversation about your first wife?"

"None whatever. My first wife was not alluded the agreement with Mr. Rhodes. Until then I had not known who her mother was I had known her father, but not whom he had married.

"As soon as she told me she was living with."

the circumstances under which she had made the agreement with Mr. Rhodes. Until then I had not known who her mother was I had known her father, but not whom he had married.

"As soon as she told me she was living with her aunt, Mrs. York Keene, I knew who her mother was, because her uncle, York Keene, had been in my brother's regiment. Because her father had died in straitened circumstances and her life with her aunt had not been pleasant she wauted to leave Mr. Rhodes had fallen in love with her, but she had respected him as an older man, but had not loved bim. She wanted to know whether he could compel her to marry him. I treated the matter with some levity; said I knew of no law in this day by which she could be compelled to the specific performance of a marriage contract.

"She grew grave, looked as though she felt like crying, took out her handkerchief, put it before her face, and I got up and walked the room. I asked her if her mother was alive. I had not seen her mother. I never have, in fact, but she said her mother had not approved of the contract, and it had made unpleasantness in the family. I spoke of her grandfather. I knew her grandfather and uncles. We had ceased to walk the room; she was sitting on the divan, and I was standing beside her. I started to leave, after some expressions of sympathy, but she detained me. She said, the plaintiff did, 'Its much worse than that, its much worse than that, the insisted on marrying me. I didn't want to be like Aunt Lou, with a house full of children and unable to educate them. She put her hand-kerchief to her face.

(Here Col Breckinridge spoke very slowly and reproduced the mournful tones which a young woman might use in making such a confession.) "She said: 'I gave him a - higher--proof-than—that—contract.' Then I said she ought to marry him anyway. She said: 'I can't. I have grown and fifted away. There was no tonling more! could say. She seemed to have said all she cared to." There was an exquisite minor key of retrospective pathos as the colonel sunk h

"I replied: You can't afford not to marry him, a young girl as you are." Then the conversation drifted away. There was nothing more I could say. She seemed to have said all she cared to." There was an exquisite minor key of retrospective pathos as the colonel sank his voice through these passages.

"The conversation drifted away," he repeated reflectively, fingering the Bible at hand. "As I stood there with my hat in my hand she said: 'I have set my heart on becoming am authoress.' I said: 'I don't see why you can't do that, but you must remember that this double life—there he assumed the stern tone of a moralist, a man stainless above reproach, reproducing the paternal, advisory manner of the counsel he said he gave to the young woman) this double life. I said, "may come up against you any time. He has you in his power. A young girl can't afford that You should marry him as soon as you can. "She said, 'I won't do that now anyway; no danger of his giving me up."

"Then she spoke of an entertainment at Vine street, she said there was to be a cornetist play. I have been going to Cincinnati ever since I was a boy, but I never knew which one of the hills Vine street was on. She said, in an entirely proper way, perfectly proper." Col. Breckinridge seemed anxious to make assurance doubly sure on this point—"that we might ride. I asked if they would let her go. She said she was a summer boarder, and she knew of no rule against it. "Then a young man came into the room, whom I recognized as Mr. Brown, for although I did not know he was connected with the school he had represented Jessamine county in the legislature. We shook hands, and he said it would be perfectly proper for us to go. Then I took dinner at the Burnett house. After dinner I walked up to a stable and selected a carriage without any particular thought, no particular thought about what kind it was. It was a warm Angust evening. There was quite a little group on the portico. Mothing was said about a closed carriage or about my having a sore threat, no altis

sumed. 'Any excuse would have been wholly out of place, nor was any reason asked."

For the first time the flow of silver deprecation was harshly torn by the matter of fact query of Major Butterworth, "How long were you at the college that afternoon?"

"Oh. about an hour or an hour and a half. There was a light conversation, which deepened into a tense, grave conversation, and afterward became light again."

"Did you speak of going to Lexington the next day?"

"Nothing was said about going to Lexington that day, and the next day when I started to Lexington I was surprised to find her on the traits.

"What do you know about any bogus tele-

gram?"
"I never heard of any such telegram until after
this suit was brought. There was no way I could

"I did not."

"Idid not."

"Idid not."

"Did you go to any concert that night?"

"We did not."

"What was there in the conversation, bearing, dress, or appearance of the plaintiff to indicate that she was not a girl of mature years?"

"She seemed to be a young woman of 30 or 22. She might have been 19. She was a fully grown young woman, of perfectly proper manner." glancing for the first time at the plaintiff, "very deferential, very."

"Anything to indicate that she was not a proper young woman?" asked Mr. Butterworth. Col. Breckinridge wanted none of his hearers to cherish a suspicion that he would have ventured forth with an improper person. His disclaimers were repeated and in his softest tones. "Not the slightest," he replied; "not the slightest. Her conduct was entirely correct. Nothing was said about her peculiar relations to Mr. Rhodes."

There was a marked infection more the work.

"Were the windows of the carriage open or shut?"

"They were open," replied the colonel, and then, without prompting, he came to the heart of his narrative.

"After we had driven some distance." he said, "and she was talking at some length about her desire to go into journalism, to be an authoress, and we had spoken of George Elliot, she took off her hat and put it on the front seat. I put my arm around her. There were no protestations om my part, no offer of love. What occurred occurred in the natural way. I put my arm around her and drew her to me. I was a man with passion; she was a woman with passion. That was all. There was no outery by her, no resistance. I—a man as I was—I took liberties with her person."

"Just a case of illicit lover" broke in Mr. Butterworth.

"That was it. Butterworth. La man; she, a

terworth.
"That was it, Sutterworth. I, a man; she, a "That was it, Butterworth. I, a man; she, a woman; human both of us." (Continuing) "That was going out. Going back there was hardly a word spoken until we got close to the city. Under the gaslish! I took out of my pocket an unstamped envelope. She was on my left-hand side. I put my hand in my pocket and put something into the envelope, she refused to accept it. I said: There are a great many little things you need."

"What was in that envelope?" Mr. Butterworth interrupted, but the Congressman ignored the interruption, continuing: "As we got out I put it into her hand, closed her hand on it, and bid her good night."

good night."
"What was it?" repeated Attorney Butter-

worth.
"It was a bill; I think a ten-dollar bill."
"Adjourn the court!" shouted Judge Bradley,
who had sat through the narrative with his head
averted and his eyes closed, and the court adjourned. What a United States Senator Said.

[From the Boston Record.] The feeling in Washington in this Breckinridge case is that it was either Mrs. Wing or Miss Pollard, and the former had the more powerful friends. The most astounding thing in the whole matter is that Breckinridge does not seem to appreciate his stiuation at all.

PHAROAH'S DAUGHTER AND MOSES. [From the University Courier.] Whin Pharoah's daughter

Wint down to the water,

Shure there was young Moses a swimmin around, Wid his basket all handy, And a stick of swate candy. To kape him from crying until he was found. Sex she to a maiden:

Bring here the young haythen, Your trotters be shakin', ye lazy colleen. Or the alligators gets him. So whin from his swimmin'

Faith it shows how the blarney's a female's A nate bow he was makin' Begorra, says she, he's the broth of a boy

### IMPORTANT SALE AT THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE

Owing to our rapid increasing trade we have been forced to make considerable extensions to our store. We must have room, and in order to do so we quote the following extremely low prices for our thoroughly reliable SHOES AND SLIP-PERS, Men's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE, as the prices quoted will surely run us out of sizes So delay is dangerous. Prices as follows:

Infants' Shoes 22c Ladies' Common Sense.
Children's Worked Button Spring Heel 48c Ladies' Opera Patent Tip
Youth's Solid Leather Shoes. 75c
Boys' Solid Leather Shoes. 88c Ladies' Strap Slipper, Patent Vamp
Men's Solid Leather Shoes 98c
Ladies' Strap Slipper, All Leather
Ladies' Strap Slipper, All Leather
Second 18c Ladies' Strap Slipper, All Leather
Ladies' Strap Slipper, All Leather Youth's Solid Leather Shoes
Boys Solid Leather Shoes
Men's Solid Leather Shoes
Ladies' Spring Heel Button

the city. Our Famous \$2 Guaranteed Ladies' Shoes. The Famous \$1,25 Boy's School Shoes,

The best \$2 Men's Shoe in the city, The best \$1.50 Ladies' Shoe in

Morgan, Violett & Co., 706 Seventh St. N. W.

An overwhelming disappointment awaited him, for when he unfolded the sheet not a line of his production could be found. After searching several times through the sixteen pages of the paper the conviction was forced upon him—it had been omitted.

He hastened to his uncle's office, for, although it was Sunday morning, he knew he should find him there.

"My article has been omitted," he announced.

His uncle surveyed the crestfallen countenance before him.
"Omitted? I haven't had time to glance at
the paper yet—there's so much of it—but it
can't be possible."
"It is, though. Here's the paper; look for
yourself."

The proprietor glanced hastily over the sheet
"I never knew Bacon to do such a thing before in all the seventeen years he's been on

"Where is he?"

"Home, I suppose: I haven't seen nim.
Ring up the porter and find out."

The man reported that Mr. Bacon had been in his office all night, "walkin' up and down, sor, strange like. I axed him wor any one after him, but he said, No,' kinder absent-minded like, and wint on walkin' up and down."

Frederick Stanton dismissed the man. His words deepened the mystery.

"I can't understand this at all. Come, George, we will find out what it means."

At the door of the editorial office a hag-

door.
"I sent you some stuff last night, Bacon," said Frederick Stanton, "and I ve come to hear your explanation—if you can give one—as to why you kept it back."
The man addressed began to pace the room personals. nervousiy.
"It was about—a woman," he said, finally.

"Well, what of it?" demanded his superior.
"Her name wasn't mentioned, though it ought
to have been, and if it had been, is that any
reason why you should scruple to publish
what I send in? You've never hesitated before what is end in? You we never nestated before over such a trifle as a woman's reputation."

There was an ominous pause.

"We may as well understand one another first as last," the speaker continued. "It will never do for an editor to doubt the policy of

an owner. You would be asking my reasons next. If you are to presume to dictate to me, we may as well sever our connection at

"Write for the Times! Do you imagine you went to college for that? You can't write. "Have you ever given me the chance?"

"What does that mean?" George Stanton in-"Those letters stand for 'must go."

Seigniorage Bill.

While the roll of the House was being called on the contested election case vesterday, Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared at the bar of the House and transmitted the President's special message vetoing the Bland seignforage bill. As Mr. Pruden announced that he was directed to transmit a message in writing and the President's approval of sundry House bills, for a moment the Democrats believed that possibly

Members rushed down the aisles from all

The news was received with a mixture of

"The main point of the veto is that the President does not wish to infuse into the currency any more silv r until he has more bonds and a greater go d reserve. He insists on the fight that has becar in progress for the last year on the one hand by those who wish to increase the bonded debt in the interest of national banks by selling bonds for gold and for money to pay the current expenditures of the government, and on the other hand by the representatives of the people who are on-

with desperate houserorakers, who swarm in
the large cities. A few that have been arrested give as an excuse that the famine drove
them to deeds of violence. Several of the
policemen attacked by burglars at Sydney are
dying. The survivors have been promoted
and given bonuses by Sir George Gibbs.

On one day last week at Sydney, besides a
score of petty robberies, the city hospital was
robbed of all its valuables by nurses; Mercredie & Drew, manufacturers, were robbed
of \$50,000 by employes; F. Coxon, merchant,
was robbed by an employe of a large sum.
Three young women succeeded in passing a
number of counterfeit checks. Charles Graham, a post office clerk, embezzled \$200 from
the post office.

The government's claim is that the unemployed problem is too complicated to solve.
In Sydney \$500 cach week is spent in aiding
500 families. Five thousand men in South
Australia have asked the governor to call a
special session of parliament to discuss means
to aid them. The governor refused. Then
they waited on Premier Kinston, but the premier would promise nothing. He told them
that though they were in want of food they —and using this money in the payment of current expenditures.

"The message criticises to some extent the language of the bill, but states that the veto is not based on that, but on the broader ground, that the purposes of the bill, if carried out, would largely inflate the silver currency, while providing no gold basis to preserve the parity.

Concerning the future of the silver move-ment Mr. Bland said:
"It is evident that under the single gold

The veto reads in part as follows:
To the House of Representatives: I return without my approval House bill numbered 4556, entitled "an act directing the collage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury and for other purposes." My strong desire to avoid disagreement with

After an elaborate discussion of the ques tions of finance raised by the coinage of the seignoirage the President concludes:

Representative Henderson (Dem., N. C.) followed the presentation of the President's veto message by submitting a bill for the coin-age of the silver seignlorage. The text is the same as the Bland bill, omitting the second

The statistician of the Agricultural Depart-

She-Have you made any sacrifice during

write."
"But if it suits, you'll 'm. g.' it?"
"If it suits," the other repeated, a little sar-castically, with a movement which closed the

Emperor of China sometimes performs eerof the husbandman. One day recently the Emperor set out at daybreak from his palace

AN EMPEROR AT THE PLOW.

China's Ruler's Method of Encouraging

Cultivation of the Soil. [From the Pall Mall Gazette,]

In order to emphasize the importance of the

subjects to follow agricultural pursuits, the

through the form of plowing and other work with a numerous and magnificent train of courtiers and others. Before breakfast the Emperor arrived at the shrines of the deity presiding over agriculture, and His Majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgiving and sacriflees. After changing his dress, the morning repast was served, at the end of which the Emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavillons, where the seeds of wheat and other cereals was prescribed. In the center were number of magnificently

attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many-colored flag, while on the side of the passage were scores of aged and white-haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plough and holding the whip in his right plough and holding the whip in his right hand, the Emperor began the ceremony of the occasion. By prearrangement the officers did their allotted share, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scat-tered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the Emperor was busied with the plough, which was hitched to a richly-com-parisoned bullock dramed in yellow and led prough, which was intened to a richly-com-parisoned bullock draped in yellow and led by two of the Emperor's body guards. On the Emperor finishing his round at the plough the three princes were ordered to go through the performance, and after them nine high courtiers had their turn.

When people speak of authorship as an underpaid profession they reckon without their Mrs. Humphrey Ward, says a writer in the Critic. For the American and English rights alone she was paid for "David Grieve" \$80.-000. What she got from the British colonie 000. What she got from the British colonies, Australia, India, etc., I do not know. No mean sum, I laney, for they are big countries, and their people are great readers of popular literature. Say that she gets \$80,000 more for "Marcelia," and that she got \$40,000 for "Robert Eismere." That is \$200,000 for three books written during a period of about six years.

Favors Seattle Coal. Secretary Herbert has settled a question which has been agitating the Pacific Coast people for some time by directing that two of the Bering sea fleet be supplied with coal mined in Washington, so as to afford a basis of comparison with imported coal.

from the molders of public opinion who pre-side in the editorial den. Whatever an editor may receive from a proprietor initialed 'm. g.' will be printed, even if it be the death warrant of the entire staff."

"Is this a lecture on the depravity of the press in general, or my own paper in particu-"Neither. It is to let you know that I have been further enlightened since we last dis-cussed this subject. I now understand what exists as a mighty factor in the management of a newspaper, and I want you to put it on the top of that." He tossed some sheets of closely written paper on the desk in front of the other.

Curious Casualties

A man threw a towel at George Beymer, of Benwood, W. Va., while he was shaving. Beymer's throat was so badly cut that he came near bleeding to death.